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Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1958

Winter wheat production is estimated at 964 million bushels, (fourth largest of record), 36 percent more than last year and 13 percent more than average.

Corn stocks on farms on April 1, estimated at 1.7 billion bushels, exceed last year by 3 percent and the April 1 average by over 22 percent.

Wheat stocks on farms at nearly 176 million bushels, were 6 percent above last year but 22 percent below April 1 average.

Oats stocks on farms April 1 are estimated at 543 million bushels, 31 percent above last year and 9 percent above average.

Barley farm stocks at 149 million bushels, exceed last year by 41 percent and average for April 1 by 76 percent.

Rye stocks on farms April 1 are estimated at 7.7 million bushels, 75 percent above last year and 57 percent above average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms totaled about 6.8 million bushels, (the second smallest of record for April 1), 60 percent less than last year and 26 percent below average.

Soybean farm stocks on April 1, estimated at 116 million bushels, were 1 percent larger than last year and more than twice the average stocks.

Milk Production: Nearly 11 billion pounds produced in March, the same as last year and 10 percent above average.

Egg Production: Nearly 5.5 billion eggs were produced in March, 7 percent less than in March 1957 and 9 percent less than the average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (4-58) — Washington, D. C.

Year	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/ not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre (bushels)	Production (1,000 bushels)	CONDITION APRIL 1 (percent)	CONDITION APRIL 1 (percent)
Average 1947-56	16.0	15.9	849,604	85	79
1957	15.8	18.8	707,201	84	76
1958	2/ 5.6	2/ 21.9	2/963,636	88	83

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Crop	Average 1947-56		1957		1958	
	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	48.2	1,365,834	52.5	1,620,950	54.7	1,672,718
Wheat	20.0	224,608	16.6	166,644	18.6	176,246
Oats	37.4	495,755	35.7	414,957	41.5	542,592
Barley.	28.9	84,995	28.1	105,813	34.2	149,199
Rye	21.4	4,934	20.9	4,415	29.2	7,747
Flaxseed. . . .	4/23.6	4/ 9,279	35.5	17,034	26.6	6,845
Soybeans . . .	19.4	53,750	25.5	114,677	24.2	116,152
Sorghum grain	---	---	13.2	27,168	17.1	96,111

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.
2/ Indicated April 1, 1958.
3/ Percent of previous year's crop.
4/ Short-time average.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines . . .	121,864	137,015	136,705	114,385
Grapefruit	46,456	45,380	44,780	39,900
Lemons	13,026	13,250	16,200	15,600

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Av. 1949-56	1957	Ind. 1958	Av. 1949-56	1957	Ind. 1958	Av. 1949-56	1957	Ind. 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter . . .	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
E. Spring	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	139.5	121.7	3,224	4,408	3,748
L. Spring	197.3	173.7	181.8	135.4	173.3	May 9	26,538	30,104	May 9

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
February . . .	8,443	9,446	9,482	5,032	4,983	4,753
March	9,927	10,939	10,944	5,977	5,849	5,456
Jan.-Mar. Incl.	26,956	30,077	30,226	16,011	16,152	15,460

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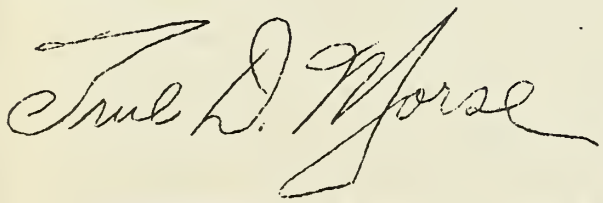

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1958

A cold wet March continued to halt or slow farming operations over much of the Nation. Winter wheat prospects were maintained or improved throughout most of the Plains and the Northwest. Vegetable crop planting and harvest were further delayed but fruits generally escaped cold damage and Florida citrus made rapid condition recovery. Periods of heavy snow in Mid-Atlantic States and elsewhere, and heavy and continued rainfall in California and in many Central and Southern areas hindered crops and livestock affairs and contributed to increased livestock feeding and less than usual increases in milk and egg production. Stocks of feed grains remaining on farms, however, on April 1 were almost an eighth larger than a year earlier. Western irrigation prospects improved and are generally excellent. Grazing prospects, although still lagging in much of the South, average the best in recent years and are especially promising throughout the West.

Winter wheat prospects in the Great Plains continue to be outstandingly favorable. Abundant snows and rains kept soils wet and almost blanked out soil blowing in Plains areas where heavy losses have occurred in dry years. The April 1 forecast of 964 million bushels points to the fourth largest winter wheat crop yet grown, not exceeded since 1952 and larger than last year's total winter and spring wheat outturn. Many fields in eastern and southeastern sections show rather poor condition, especially those planted late or adversely affected by soil heaving which was not uncommon in March. Excellent prospects in the Northwest and Plains States far outweigh areas of lesser acreage with poor prospects. The expected yield per seeded acre resulting from low winter acreage loss and high April 1 condition now looks record high by a wide margin. Winter oats and barley look less favorable with many southeastern plantings less likely to be harvested for grain than usually expected at this date.

Farm stocks of feed grains on April 1 were almost an eighth larger in total tonnage than a year earlier. With sorghum grain excluded from average comparisons, the April 1 stocks were almost a fourth above average. Compared with a year earlier, the April 1 holdings of corn were 3 percent larger, oats 31 percent larger, barley 41 percent larger, and sorghum grain more than trebled. Much of the past winter was mild in important feeding sections, saving feed despite the urge to feed heavily because of favorable prices of livestock and livestock products in relation to feed and the pressure to save moist grain by feeding before warm weather. Feed supplies have been ample except in some areas, mainly in the Southeast where the winter season has been unusually adverse.

Wheat stocks on farms April 1 were moderately larger than a year earlier and rye stocks were up about three-fourths. Soybeans stocks on farms, although record high by a slight margin, were held down by the most rapid disappearance for the January-March period of record. Flaxseed stocks remaining from last year's disappointing crop were less than half those of a year earlier.

Citrus fruits fared well during March although the total orange crop estimates are slightly under a month ago. Florida weather was almost ideal for citrus progress and rapid recovery from winter frost effects except on the most heavily damaged trees, and bloom in many groves has been heavy although later than usual. California Valencia orange maturity is advanced this year with well-sized fruit of good quality and color moving two weeks ahead of normal. Rains hindered some harvesting of lemons but resulted in increased size. Texas citrus trees generally are in good condition with ample moisture supplies.

Southern peaches had the best April 1 condition since 1945 and second highest of record after long dormancy and only relatively light frost damage. Deciduous fruits in other areas have mainly favorable prospects. The heavy and prolonged rains in California, however, coupled with cool weather may have hindered pollination and increased disease control problems of apricot, peach, pear, plum, prune and other deciduous fruit orchards.

Spring vegetable production is expected to be smaller than in 1957 following the cold wet winter which has plagued important areas in recent months and hung on doggedly in March. Forecasts covering the vegetable crops with three-fourths of usual spring production for fresh market now shape up 4 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. Winter remade the usual planting and harvesting schedules for spring vegetable crops in Florida with heavy movement to market delayed from the usual early April volume to late in the month or possibly early May. Other southern States suffered similar delays. California Coastal and Central Valley areas had flooding March rains which stalled harvest and lowered quality even though very little total acreage loss occurred. Southwest desert vegetable areas made good progress with crops in good condition and well advanced for the season. The prospective 1958 planted acreage of seven leading vegetables for commercial processing looks about 9 percent smaller than last year with decreases expected in most crops.

Production of early spring potatoes is estimated at 15 percent below 1957 with later than usual movement to market anticipated from Florida and other important areas.

The cold and wet March weather which ruled over much of the Nation had some outstanding sectional effects. In mid-Atlantic and Northeastern areas, some periods of heavy wet snowfall toppled trees and powerlines quickly taking both farmers and urbanites back to a prekilowatt era for which they were poorly prepared. Deep snow clogged roads and hindered milk pick-up and maple sap collection in the northeast. Throughout the South, fall seeded grain and pastures made slow progress. Fields were too wet for working or grazing over much of the country eastward from the Central Rockies. After the March extension of previous cold and wet weather, April 1 prospects for early crops in many south central and southeastern sections appeared generally unfavorable, requiring some good growing breaks to make up for poor starts. Most spring plantings thus far are late. Texas lower valley cotton planting after delay and replanting appears about completed, almost a month later than usual. South Texas and Coastal Bend sorghum fields on April 1 were past three-fourths planted-almost a month late. Kansas spring oats were a tenth or less seeded as against three-fourths last year at this time. Tobacco beds in Kentucky and the Carolinas and southward are late and field setting will be late. Through the Mississippt Valley from Missouri southward warm drying April days are now badly needed and, if received, could quickly transform the trend of the season.

March and earlier winter precipitation has been light in Michigan and from Iowa and Central Illinois northwest through Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. Here spring work has good chances of moving ahead at normal to early stage. Cool March weather in the Pacific Northwest restrained the earlier rush of the season with little apparent damage and some possible advantage to fruits and other crops. California rains came repeatedly, adding flooding quantities to some fields after an already wet season and bringing increasing problems in many operations on this State's varied plantings of field crops, fruits, and vegetables. Increased rainfall and mountain snowfall during March throughout most of the West practically assure good irrigation water supplies. The Southwest shows striking improvement; the irrigation outlook in Arizona during the past month changed from below normal to the best since 1952.

Pasture condition and prospects on April 1 varied greatly but nationally averaged best for the date since 1949 and sharply above any year since 1953. For sections scarcely out of winter, this early appraisal is much shaped by soil moisture, now much more widely plentiful than a year ago. Later rains last year, however, stimulated abundant growth of pastures and helped produce record hay crop tonnage. Throughout much of South Central and Southeastern and into mid-Atlantic States pastures have been held back by long cold or wet periods. Many fields of fall sown grains have been too wet for grazing much of the time. Generally favorable prospects prevail through most North Central and plains sections under soil conditions which range from muddy in parts of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri and elsewhere to slightly dry in northern Illinois and Minnesota and in parts of the Northern plains. Western ranges have the most promising spring grazing prospects since 1945. Livestock encountered no blizzards such as hit Southern Great Plains areas in March 1957. However, muddy feedlots and farmsteads in wettest Central areas and in California have harassed both farm animals and their caretakers. Southeastern livestock are recuperating from an unfavorable winter as pastures improve. Reports from most other areas tell of generally good livestock condition and good starts for young stock despite some periods of unfavorable weather.

March milk production slightly exceeded the 1957 comparable outturn and the seasonal gain over February was less than usual. The total for the first three months of 1958 is very slightly above the same period for the past two years. April 1 production rates per cow averaged 3 percent above last year's previous high for the date, reaching record levels in all regions except South Central. The percentage of cows milked and milk production per cow in herd on April 1 represented slightly less than the usual increase over a month earlier. Nine of 35 States for which monthly milk estimates are available equalled or exceeded previous March production records, among them were top-ranking Wisconsin and Minnesota, Pennsylvania and California. Grain and concentrate feeding rates on April 1 averaged 5 percent above last year's previous record while the value per 100 pounds of such feedstuffs during March fell 6 percent below March 1957. The March milk-feed ratio was highest since 1946.

Egg production of 5,456 million eggs during March was 7 percent less than in March 1957 and the smallest for the month since 1941. Laying flock numbers during the month were 3 percent under last year and laying rates also averaged well below March 1957 reflecting dismal weather. Production decreases occurred in all regions except the West, the only area where laying rates held above a year earlier. On April 1, layer numbers were 3 percent below April 1, 1957 and laying rates were 2 percent below.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 964 million bushels. This would be 57 million bushels above the December 1 forecast, nearly 36 percent larger than the 1957 crop of 707 million bushels. and 13 percent above average. Increases from prospects as of December 1 have been largely confined to the Great Plains, Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Such increases more than offset rather sharp reduction in production prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central regions, except Oklahoma and Texas.

The indicated yield at 21.9 bushels per seeded acre is the highest of record and compares with 18.8 in 1957 and the average of 15.9 bushels. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production. The current estimate of production assumes normal weather and effects of insects and diseases for the remainder of the crop season.

In the past 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimates from April 1 to harvest has been 91 million bushels with some years above and others below. The maximum change was 171 million bushels in 1953 and the minimum change was 23 million bushels in 1950.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 2.5 million acres, 5.6 percent of the total acreage seeded for all

purposes last fall and winter. This is slightly less than indicated last December. Of the 2.5 million-acre total, about one million acres are in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. This compares with nearly 4.5 million acres abandoned in these States in 1957. For the United States last year, 5.9 million acres or 15.8 percent of the total acreage seeded was lost or diverted.

In the important wheat States in the central and southern Plains and the Pacific Northwest, the wheat condition can be described as having seldom looked better. Wheat prospects continued to gain over the favorable conditions that existed last December. Moisture was generous during the winter months with April 1 soil moisture supplies the best in many years. Winter temperatures were unusually favorable in the Pacific Northwest and West North Central States and winter losses were at a minimum.

Kansas wheat production prospects made some gain during the winter months and on April 1 crop conditions were reported to be the best since 1919. The crop got underway last fall with ample moisture permitting good plant growth and development prior to the dormant stage. Winter losses from temperature and wind erosion were negligible. Fields were generally covered with snow during the periods of low temperature during the winter and are now showing good color except for spots of excessive moisture and soil-borne mosaic in some eastern areas.

In Oklahoma and Texas, wheat prospects on April 1 were most favorable with moisture supplies adequate. Continued rains and cloudy weather during late winter and early spring now have many areas in need of sunshine to "toughen" the crop and promote continued favorable growth. There is local concern in regard to damage that may result from green bugs, brown mites and rust development. Damage to date has not been serious and the favorable moisture condition is expected to offset any material damage that could develop due to insects. The arrival of warm weather should do much to control insects.

Winter wheat in Nebraska emerged from dormancy in excellent condition. Fields are beginning to "green" throughout the State with plants in a strong, vigorous condition. Abandonment is extremely light as fields were well protected by snow cover during the most periods of low temperatures. The crop is off to a late spring start but should make rapid progress with the arrival of warmer temperatures and sunshine.

Wheat conditions in Colorado are the highest ever recorded for this date. This is a continuation of the excellent condition under which the crop entered the winter. Soil moisture supplies are generally adequate throughout the major wheat areas with the exception of a few dry spots in the east central area. Heavy winds in late February caused blowing in some areas but such wheat is not believed lost.

The Pacific Northwest reports wheat in excellent condition with Washington showing the highest condition since 1921. The winter was one of the warmest in weather annals and precipitation was adequate. With the ground hardly frozen during the winter, run-off was held to a minimum and erosion was light. Field mice continue to be a problem, especially in eastern counties, and are causing some damage to wheat fields.

Montana experienced unusually moderate winter temperatures and the principal producing areas have adequate to abundant soil moisture reserves.

Wheat prospects in the Corn Belt States generally remained unchanged or declined slightly during the winter months. Temperatures were more severe than usual and excessive moisture continued to plague many areas. The crop entered the winter in relatively poor condition and has been given little chance to improve. Development of the crop is probably about 2 weeks later than usual. The crop generally lacks uniformity and growth is short.

The South Atlantic and the South Central States east of Oklahoma and Texas show rather sharp production declines from December 1. Much of the intended acreage could not be seeded due to prolonged wet soils and the crop in many areas is reported to be among the poorest of record. Moisture supplies are more than adequate and the arrival of warm, dry weather could do much to improve crop prospects.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of wheat on April 1 were indicated at 176 million bushels, slightly above the 167 million bushels a year earlier, but 22 percent below the 10-year average. More than one-half of the total wheat on farms was under government loan or purchase agreement.

April 1 stocks were larger than last year in the North Central and Western regions but slightly lower in the South Central, and the lowest for this date in the North and South Atlantic States. Over three-fourths of the farm stored wheat in the United States on April 1 was held in five major-producing States; North Dakota farmers were holding 53 million, Montana 34 million, Nebraska 20 million, with South Dakota and Kansas storing about 27 million bushels.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the January-March quarter amounted to 115 million bushels, slightly below the 127,570,000 bushels in the comparable period of 1957, and the average of 139,514,000 bushels. Movement of grains from farms in the Central States during March was slowed because of precipitation that made country side roads practically impassible.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The estimated 1,673 million bushels of corn on farms April 1, a record high except for 1949, were 3 percent above the 1,621 million bushels on farms a year earlier and 22 percent above average. A substantial part, but less than last year, of the farm stocks were under CCC loan and purchase agreement. As of March 15, there were 360 million bushels under loan and purchase agreement including reseal, compared with 464 million bushels a year earlier.

Farm storages in the North Central States held 1,493 million bushels, 8 percent above April 1, 1957, and 30 percent above average. Stocks were relatively less abundant in the East North Central States than in the West North Central. In the East North Central States, the 608 million bushels on farms were 11 percent less than last year, while in the West North Central States the 885 million bushels on farms were 25 percent above a year earlier. Holdings in the Atlantic and Southern States were less than last year and

less than average largely as a result of the short 1957 crop. On the other hand, farm stocks in the Western States, though small, were more than twice as large as last year and more than three times average stocks.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the January-March quarter was 785 million bushels, compared with 718 million bushels in the same quarter last year, and the average disappearance of 735 million bushels. In the North Central States, disappearance for the quarter was 16 percent greater than in the same quarter of 1957. Disappearance was somewhat less than last year in most other areas.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on April 1 totaled 543 million bushels, nearly a third larger than the small holdings of a year earlier and 9 percent more than the 10-year April 1 average. Holdings were about 4 percent below the relatively large holdings on April 1, 1956. A relatively small percentage of the April 1 stocks on farms are under CCC loan or purchase agreements.

April 1 stocks in the West North Central States were well above last year and average, reflecting the relatively good crop harvested in 1957. In the East North Central States, April 1 stocks were only slightly above a year earlier and were less than the 1946-55 average. Stocks for these two areas, the North Central States, totaled 470 million bushels, 87 percent of the Nation's total. Farm stocks in the Southeastern States were well below last April 1. In the North Atlantic, Southern Plains and Western States, farm holdings were well above last year.

Disappearance of oats from farms, January through March, totaled 311 million bushels--below average but 8 percent more than the low disappearances last year. With the wet spring delaying seeding in many areas, more than usual seed oats remained as farm stocks on April 1.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of soybeans on April 1 are estimated at 116 million bushels. This is a record high by a slight margin over the nearly 115 million bushels stored on farms a year earlier and is more than double the 54 million bushel 10-year average April 1 stocks. A much higher than usual percentage of the farm stocks are under government loan this year. Farm loans outstanding and purchase agreements on March 15 amounted to nearly 50 million bushels. Soybean supplies held for seed plus those under loans and purchase agreement constitute 60-65 percent of the April 1 stocks.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 72 million bushels. This is by far the heaviest of record for a similar period and compares with 52 million bushels last year and the average January-March movement of 33 million bushels. Due to the record production there has been little incentive for farmers to hold large stocks on farms.

Stocks on farms were heavily concentrated in the North Central States with that area accounting for 93 percent of the U.S total. Stocks were lower than last year in the South Central States. Supplies for seed are expected to be ample in all producing States.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 88 percent of normal on April 1, was 4 points above a year earlier and 3 points above average, but 4 points below the near record reported last December. Condition has declined since last December in a majority of the rye producing States. April 1 conditions in all States east of the Mississippi River, except Michigan, were the same or below a year ago, as many of these States experienced adverse winter weather. However, this decline was more than offset by higher condition in all States west of the Mississippi River except Missouri.

In the Plains States and Western States, record or near record conditions were reported. Moisture is generally adequate and the winter was less severe than usual in the major producing States. The Plains States--the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma--accounted for one-half of the 1957 rye acreage harvested for grain. Conditions in the northern tier of States east of the Mississippi River are generally good but become progressively poorer toward the south. Unseasonally cold weather, excess snow and moisture resulted in poor conditions in Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia. Acreage seeded to rye last fall, estimated at 4.39 million acres, was 1 percent less than a year earlier but one-sixth above average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on April 1 are estimated at 7,747,000 bushels. This is 75 percent more than the 4,415,000 bushels held on farms a year earlier and 57 percent larger than average. Rye stocks represented 29 percent of the 1957 production. Movement from farms during the January-March period accounted for 2.0 million bushels, 26 percent less than last year and smallest for any comparable period since 1955. About 4.9 million bushels, representing 63 percent of the National total, were in the Dakotas and Nebraska with more than half the total holdings in the Dakotas.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Barley held in farm storages on April 1 is estimated at a record total of 149.2 million bushels. These stocks were 41 percent larger than a year earlier and 76 percent larger than average for April 1. The 1957 barley crop was a record-high and in most of the important barley areas the crops of other feed grains and hay were also large. A generally mild winter resulted in more pasturing than usual and lower consumption of stored feeds.

North Dakota farm stocks of 35.3 million were about the same as a year earlier but 55 percent above average. Minnesota had about average stocks but a third less than on April 1 1957. Other major central States had more barley on hand than a year earlier. Montana stocks were estimated at 32.8 million bushels which were twice a year earlier and 3 times average. Other important western barley States were also up sharply except Oregon which recorded a moderate drop. Barley stocks on farms in the Eastern States were below a year earlier but above average. New York was the only eastern State with more barley on hand than last year. On March 15, about 55 percent of the April 1 farm stocks was under loan or purchase agreement compared with about 50 percent a year earlier. Disappearance of barley from farm storage during the first 3 months of 1958 was 60.0 million bushels compared with 56.1 million in this period of 1957.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 are estimated at 6.8 million bushels. This is less than one-half the quantity held on farms a year earlier, a fourth less than average stocks and the second smallest stocks of record for the date. Most of these stocks - nearly 97 percent - were held by farmers in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with more than two-thirds of the total U.S. stocks stored on North Dakota farms.

Disappearance from farms during the January - March quarter totaled 2.0 million bushels, the second smallest movement from farms during the 11 years of record and less than one-half the amount moved during the same period last year.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms April 1 totaled 96.1 million bushels--more than triple a year earlier. Over half the farm stocks were in Nebraska and Kansas. About 17 percent of the 1957 production remained on farms April 1 while a year ago only 13 percent of the 1956 crop was on farms. High moisture content of the 1957 crop required much more than usual artificial drying as the grain moved into commercial channels. Also a large volume of high moisture grain was fed as rapidly as possible to minimize spoilage. About 40 percent of the April 1 stocks were under C.C.C. farm loan or purchase agreement on March 15.

Disappearance of sorghum grain from farms during the January - March quarter was 109.1 million bushels compared with 32.0 million the same quarter last year.

CITRUS: The 1957-58 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 114 million boxes, 16 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. The reduction of 1.25 million boxes from last month is in Florida Early and Midseason oranges and tangerines, and California Navels and Miscellaneous oranges, harvest of which is nearing completion. The estimate of Valencias at 47.4 million boxes is virtually unchanged from a month ago. About 33.6 million boxes of all oranges remained to be picked on April 1, compared with 58.8 million boxes on the same date a year ago. This includes 15.0 million boxes of California Valencias which will be harvested mostly next summer and fall.

Production of Early and Midseason oranges is estimated at 64.6 million boxes, 10 percent below last year but 11 percent above average. The Valencia production of 47.4 million boxes is 21 percent below last year and 20 percent below average. The Florida tangerine crop, now harvested, was reduced to 2.3 million boxes, chiefly by freeze damage. This is less than half of both last year and average.

Grapefruit production at 39.9 million boxes is 11 percent below last year and 14 percent below average. About 5.8 million boxes remained to be picked on April 1 compared with 12.6 million boxes on the same date last year.

The April 1 estimate of California's lemon crop is 15.6 million boxes. This is 4 percent less than last year but 20 percent above average. Approximately 10.3 million boxes remained for harvest on April 1 compared with 12.5 million boxes on the same date last year.

The first forecast of the 1958-59 Florida lime crop is 200,000 boxes, 43 percent below last year and 29 percent below average.

March weather in the citrus areas of Florida was generally ideal for these crops. Rainfall was heavy but scattered throughout the month. Recovery has been rapid on all trees except those most severely damaged by the freezes last winter. There has been a good growth of new wood. Bloom has been heavy, but later than usual as a result of the cold weather last winter. Fertilizing operations were heavy during the month but very little pruning has been attempted.

In California, where the set of Valencias was lighter than normal, there has been some dropping of this crop caused by winds and heavy rain. Offsetting this is the fact that the fruit has sized well, quality is good and color is better than normal. Maturity is also more advanced than usual, movement of early fruit in Central California being about two weeks ahead of normal. Harvest of lemons has been delayed in some areas of that State by heavy rains, but this has resulted in better sizes. Winds scarred some fruit in a few counties but the damage was relatively small. Packing is expected to continue steadily during the spring and summer months. Harvest of the California Desert Valleys grapefruit crop is in full swing with sizes improved by rains in some areas. Rains also helped sizing of grapefruit in other California areas.

In Texas, citrus trees are generally in good condition. Moisture has been plentiful and supplies of irrigation water are expected to be ample. The mid-March bloom was heavy, especially on oranges. Exceptions to these generally favorable conditions are a few scattered groves in the west end of the Lower Valley. Here some trees in cold spots were damaged by the low temperatures of December 12, 1957. The injury was mostly to young trees and much of the limb growth will be cut back.

PEACHES: The April 1 condition of the peach crop in the Southern States was the best for that date since 1945 and the second highest in 34 years of record. This year's condition of 85 percent compares with 78 percent on April 1 last year and the 10-year average of 60 percent. Prospects are substantially above average in all of the 9 Southern peach States. Below-normal temperatures have provided more than the required number of chilling hours and have delayed bud development, thus reducing the chances of later damage from spring frosts. In general, bloom is reported two to four weeks later than normal.

By the end of March, the majority of trees in the Fort Valley area of Georgia had passed full bloom, and those in the Griffin area were nearing the full-bloom stage. This is two to three weeks later than normal. Excessive rain the last two weeks of March interfered with spraying. In South Carolina, many varieties were approaching full bloom on April 1. In North Carolina, generally, buds were just beginning to swell by that date, although some early varieties were blooming. Both of these States report that cold weather killed a high proportion of buds in a belt within the Piedmont area. The belt affected is in Spartanburg and Greenville Counties, South Carolina, and adjoining Rutherford and Polk Counties, North Carolina. In Alabama, practically all varieties were in full bloom in late March.

Arkansas reports excellent prospects in all areas, with abundant moisture supplies and trees in thrifty condition. On April 1, trees were just coming into full bloom in the Nashville area, almost a month behind normal. Bloom in the other later areas of that State is also expected to be delayed about a month. Louisiana reports very good prospects with plenty of rainfall. Trees in that State were in full bloom on April 1, several weeks late. In Oklahoma, trees were starting to bud the latter part of March. Texas reports very good prospects in the major producing areas of Cross Timbers, Blacklands and east Texas. Trees in that State were in full bloom by the end of March, three to four weeks later than normal.

POTATOES: The production of early spring potatoes is forecast at 3,748,000 hundredweight, 15 percent below the 1957 crop but 16 percent above the 1949-56 average. The yield per acre this year, at 121.7 hundredweight per acre, is 18 hundredweight below last year and 12 hundredweight below average. The 30,800 acres expected to be harvested are 3 percent under the 1957 acreage. The early spring crop in Florida is very late. Stands are irregular and growth varies considerably by fields. Because of excessive leaching of fertilizer by too much rainfall, some growers are side dressing with additional applications of fertilizer. Light digging in the Hastings area is expected the last few days of April but it will be well into May before harvesting becomes active. In central Florida, conditions vary considerably. Losses of acreage from excessive rainfall were extensive in the Hillsborough-Sarasota area and in north Florida. In west Florida, the crop is late. In Texas, the early spring acreage was planted about the usual time but cold weather has slowed the growth of plants. Harvest is not expected until about mid-April.

Production of winter crop is placed at 4,780,000 hundredweight, no change from the March 1 figure. The estimate is 30 percent below the 1957 production but 27 percent above average. Adverse weather in Florida, such as extreme low temperatures and excessive rainfall, were the factors responsible for the low production and late maturity of the crop this year. The crop in Dade County is little more than one-half harvested. Yields are light. Harvest at Indiantown is underway and yields are generally very light. Shipments of winter potatoes from Florida to April 1 this year are only about one-third of shipments to the same date last year.

In California, rain has created problems for completion of harvest. On April 1, some acreage still remained to be dug. Harvest of this acreage will be completed as weather permits.

Acreage for harvest for the late spring crop is placed at 181,800 acres, 5 percent above 1957 but 9 percent below average. The acreage planted, at 184,500 acres, is 7 percent above the January 1 intentions. The larger acreages occurred in North Carolina, Alabama, Arizona and California. Louisiana planted below the January 1 intentions but plantings in other States were in line with reported intentions.

In California, the acreage for harvest is placed at 71,000 acres, 6 percent above 1957 and 8 percent above average. Following the freeze in the southeastern States, and the relatively low stocks reports for fall crop, growers in California exceeded their intentions in almost every county. Heavy and prolonged rains in all growing areas during most of the planting season have limited the increases. With the exception of the early acreages in

the Edison-Arvin districts, plantings in Kern County have been spread out and generally are two to three weeks later than normal. Some acreages around Shafter, Wasco and Delando still remained to be planted on April 1. In Fresno, Madera and Kings Counties, most of the acreage has been planted. In Tulare County, rains have created planting problems and have contributed to the smaller acreage than anticipated earlier. In Southern California, about one-half of the acreage was planted by April 1. On the average, planting operations in this area are two weeks late and recent rains continued to delay operations. In the Edison area, harvest of a few early fields is underway but digging will not be general until mid-April. Some blight has been reported. Dusting was quite general but has not been entirely effective because of the frequent showers.

Growers in Arizona planted considerably above their intentions. Harvest has started in the Yuma area.

In the southeastern States, excessive rains delayed planting operations, and below normal temperatures delayed germination. Some rotting of seed pieces has occurred and stands are irregular. Some loss of acreage has already occurred. North Carolina had very little acreage out of the ground on April 1. In South Carolina, cold, wet weather in February delayed planting and the crop was not completely planted until early March. Very little acreage was up by April 1. Considerable damage to stands was caused by the cold, wet weather. In Georgia, crop prospects are poor and stands will be irregular as many seed pieces decayed in the ground. In the Baldwin area of Alabama, growers planted considerably more than they expected earlier. Plantings continued quite late. Excessive moisture caused heavy loss of seed pieces. Acreage completely lost to date is estimated at 2,100 acres and many other fields have poor stands. Acreages on heavier soils suffered the most with the greatest damage to white varieties. The earliest plantings were about 8 inches high on April 1. The Louisiana crop is in poor to fair condition. The crop is late with most acreage just coming up on April 1. Some rotting of seed has been reported. In Texas, the planting of the late spring crop was later than usual. In the Pearsall, San Antonio, Haskell and Munday areas, plantings were completed about mid-March. Plantings in the central and eastern counties were not completed until late March. Growth of all plantings has been retarded by the cool weather.

PASTURES: Prospects for the 1958 pasture grazing season are the best for the last 9 years. The condition of pastures for the country as a whole was 83 percent of normal on April 1, the highest condition reported since 1949. This high condition reflects the favorable moisture situation that exists over much of the country. Pasture grazing up to April 1 was limited except for localized areas in the Southeast, South Central, and Pacific Northwest. In most areas of the country, pastures went into the 1957-58 winter in good condition and, with the favorable moisture since that time, prospects appear good for favorable pasture growth during 1958.

In most of the Southeastern and South Central States, pastures made very slow development during March and supplied very little feed up to April 1. Usually there is considerable grazing in these areas at this time, but the cool weather has retarded development.

However, some grazing was done in local areas in the southern Coastal States. Due to the prolonged cold weather there has developed a shortage of hay and other feed in some Southeastern States, but with mild temperatures, pastures are expected to make rapid growth and relieve the short feed supply situation there.

In the Pacific Northwest, pastures have greened up much earlier than usual and are supplying good grazing. Other western areas have good moisture supplies and pasture feed should develop rapidly with mild temperatures. The April 1 condition of pasture in the Western States was 91 percent of normal, the highest condition of record for this time of year.

In the East North Central and Atlantic States, pasture feed prospects should be very good with the coming of warm weather. April 1 pasture condition in the West North Central States was the highest in the past several years. The current condition is an indication of future prospects as no grazing had been done up to April 1. Pastures are condiderably improved from a year ago in this area where they had not fully recovered from the 1956 drought. The condition of pasture in this area was 86 percent on April 1, compared with 67 percent a year earlier and the average of 82 percent.

MILK PRODUCTION: An estimated total of 10,944 million pounds of milk was produced in March by milk cows on farms, only slightly more than for the same month last year, but 10 percent above the March 1947-56 average. From February to March, milk production showed a little less increase than in 1957 and did not gain as much as usual between these months. The quantity of milk produced on farms in March was sufficient to provide 2.04 pounds daily to each person in the United States - approximately 1 percent less than in March last year and the average. Milk production for the first quarter of 1958 totaled 30.2 billion pounds, which compared with the previous high of about 30.1 billion pounds for the same period in the last 2 years.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 20.95 pounds on April 1. This was about 3 percent above the previous high for the date set last year and 19 percent above the average. Rate per milk cow was at a record high for April 1 in all regions except the South Central. Compared with April 1, a year ago, crop reporters indicated good gains in production per cow in the Great Lakes and Atlantic Coastal States, but other sections of the Country showed little or no increase. Milk production per cow in the entire Country increased 4 percent from March 1 to April 1 compared with a seasonal gain of around 5 percent in 1957 and the average gain of nearly 7 percent between these dates. April 1 output per cow was 19 percent above average for the date, with increases ranging up to nearly a third in the South Atlantic States.

Crop reporters milked 76.2 percent of the milk cows in their herds on April 1. This was 2 percent more than on the same date last year and 7 percent more than the April 1 average. The proportion of cows milked on April 1 exceeded or equaled the percentage indicated for the corresponding date of the previous year and the average in all sections of the Country. Nearly 3 percent more milk cows in herds were milked on April 1 than on March 1, compared with the average seasonal increase of 4 percent. The proportion of cows milked exceeded the usual seasonal advance between March 1 and April 1 in only the South Atlantic States.

In the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, output exceeded or equaled the record high for March in 9 States. March production reached new highs for the month in the heavy milk producing States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and California. Wisconsin led in milk production in March with 1,594 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 999 million; New York, 892 million; California, 681 million; and Pennsylvania, 593 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States, March 1958
with Comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	March average 1947-56	March 1957	Feb. 1958	March 1958	State	March average 1947-56	March 1957	Feb. 1958	March 1958
N.Y.	784	841	725	892	Ga.	99	115	88	102
N.J.	100	98	89	102	Ky.	168	196	172	197
Pa.	499	556	495	593	Tenn.	173	194	152	180
Ohio	432	477	405	474	Ala.	101	105	73	87
Ind.	301	336	276	315	Miss.	116	130	98	121
Ill.	435	462	392	439	Ark.	92	91	73	82
Mich.	449	463	392	468	Okla.	155	145	113	132
Wis.	1,392	1,565	1,400	1,594	Texas	274	283	237	286
Minn.	831	987	875	999	Mont.	42	40	33	39
Iowa	508	565	473	560	Idaho	108	124	109	129
Mo.	301	317	265	289	Wyo.	18	16	14	16
N.Dak.	140	154	131	159	Colo.	77	75	65	73
S.Dak.	112	120	116	133	Utah	57	62	57	63
Nebr.	186	194	162	182	Wash.	140	150	129	149
Kans.	208	198	157	180	Oreg.	96	90	73	92
Va.	143	160	143	164	Calif.	549	654	581	681
W.Va.	59	64	54	64	Other States	611	712	689	711
N.C.	124	144	129	142					
S.C.	47	56	47	55	U.S.	9,927	10,939	9,482	10,944

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Crop reporters fed an average of 7.34 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on April 1. This was 5 percent above the previous high of last year and 18 percent above the 1947-56 April 1 average. The feeding rate was at record levels in all regions of the Country on April 1. The winter feeding rate usually reaches its peak about April 1, just before pasture feed becomes available. The quantity of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow increased 1 percent between February 1 and April 1, which was the same as average. Seasonally heavier feeding of grain and concentrates on April 1 in the eastern part of the Country more than offset declines in the South and West. Although feeding rates declined in the South and West, quantities fed per cow in those areas were considerably above average for the date.

The amount of grain fed per milk cow on April 1 was the highest of record in all regions. The average amount of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows on April 1 ranged from 8.4 pounds in the North Atlantic States to 6.0 pounds in the West. Feeding rates in the other regions were 8.1 pounds in the East North Central; 7.6 pounds in the West North Central; 6.7 pounds in the South Atlantic; and 6.1 pounds in the South Central.

About 87 percent of the farmers reported feeding some grain and concentrates to their milk cows on April 1 compared with 88 percent for both a year earlier and average.

The value per 100 pounds of grain and concentrate rations fed to milk cows during March was 6 percent below March last year and at the lowest level for this date since 1946. Ration values averaged $2.96 per hundredweight in milk-selling areas and $2.43 in cream-selling areas on March 15. The March milk-feed ratio was the highest since 1946 and the butterfat-feed was the highest since 1947.

Poultry and Egg Production: Farm flocks laid 5,456 million eggs during March--7 percent less than in March 1957 and the lowest March production since 1941. Total egg production January through March was 4 percent below the same period last year. All regions show decreases during March except the West. Decreases were 11 percent in the South Central States, 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 7 percent in the North Central States. Egg production was 4 percent above last year in the West.

The rate of egg production per layer during March was 18.0 eggs, compared with 18.6 in March 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 17.6 eggs. Rate of lay, as a result of continued unfavorable weather during March, was below a year earlier in all regions except the West. Decreases were 7 percent in the South Atlantic States, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the West North Central States. Rate of lay was 1 percent above a year earlier in the West.

Laying flocks averaged 303,588,000 layers during March--3 percent less than March 1957. The average number of layers was down in all regions except the West. Decreases were 6 percent in the South Central States, 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. The average number of layers was 3 percent above a year earlier in the West.

On April 1, 1958, the number of layers was down 3 percent and the rate of lay was down 2 percent from April 1, 1957. The number of layers on April 1 totaled 300,106,000, compared with 308,510,000 a year earlier. The rate of lay was 60.8 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 61.9 eggs on April 1, 1957, and the 10-year average of 59.5 eggs. Both numbers of layers and rate of lay were down in all regions except the West. In the North Atlantic States, both the first of the month layers and the rate

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1947-56 (Av.)	51,869	64,908	94,772	31,932	55,082	34,260	332,824
1957	52,869	59,558	85,637	31,394	44,055	34,997	308,510
1958	50,735	57,862	82,418	31,212	41,784	36,095	300,106
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947-56 (Av.)	58.8	59.5	61.0	58.3	58.4	60.0	59.5
1957	60.3	61.6	64.1	61.3	59.8	62.5	61.9
1958	57.9	60.7	63.5	59.7	58.7	62.7	60.8

of lay were down 4 percent. In the East North Central, layers were down 3 percent and rate of lay 1 percent, in the West North Central 4 and 1 percent, respectively, in the South Atlantic 1 and 3 percent, in the South Central 5 and 2 percent. In the West layers were up 3 percent and the rate of lay was the same as a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March 1958 averaged 40.8 cents a dozen, compared with 36.6 cents a month earlier and 30.6 cents in mid-March 1957. The price trend for eggs was upward during the first two weeks of March. Offerings were barely adequate to short of trade requirements until Tuesday, March 11, when increased offerings in New York resulted in a $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent a dozen decline in mixed extras. This decline was followed by 2 cents a dozen decline at Chicago on mixed colors Wednesday, March 12. Other declines occurred at St. Louis and Des Moines. However, in Southeast and West Coast markets prices advanced several cents a dozen. With heavier receipts of eggs in many terminal markets during the latter part of March, prices of eggs have declined in much of the country, but remain well above those of a year ago.

Producers received an average of 20.8 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-March, compared with 19.4 cents a month earlier and 18.8 cents in mid-March 1957. Farm chickens averaged 16.7 cents per pound and commercial broilers 21.5 cents, compared with 14.8 cents and 19.8 cents in mid-March 1957. Prices for broilers were fairly steady during the first part of March. During the latter part, prices declined 1 to 2 cents a pound in most producing areas. Supplies of marketable broilers were increasing, reflecting increased broiler chick placements during late January in the larger producing areas. Hens have been in relatively short supply, partially due to continued favorable commercial and hatching egg prices. Prices for hens advanced as much as 3 cents a pound during March in Midwest terminal markets.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 27.1 cents a pound live weight, compared with 24.7 cents a month earlier and 26.0 in mid-March 1957. Sales by producers were light. Demand was active for consumer weights--16 pounds and under.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-March was $3.39 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.32 in mid-February and $3.55 in mid-March 1957. The egg-feed, broiler-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	WINTER WHEAT Production: Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	RYE Condition April 1: Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	11,039	8,085	8,430	90	93	91
N.J.	1,818	1,475	1,488	90	93	80
Pa.	18,992	14,248	15,080	87	90	89
Ohio	49,949	32,890	40,014	89	86	86
Ind.	36,177	32,360	37,584	89	91	84
Ill.	43,370	37,149	49,924	91	90	86
Mich.	33,041	28,739	33,325	92	89	94
Wis.	726	612	675	89	89	89
Minn.	1,226	742	665	88	88	88
Iowa	3,654	3,456	3,750	88	87	94
Mo.	34,202	37,789	40,135	88	85	79
N.Dak.	---	---	---	81	74	86
S.Dak.	4,990	10,488	8,381	82	79	94
Nebr.	76,452	78,597	88,675	84	67	95
Kans.	187,948	100,111	207,898	78	76	95
Del.	1,038	638	782	91	88	78
Md.	5,415	3,397	4,117	90	92	83
Va.	7,512	4,731	5,600	89	92	79
W.Va.	1,210	609	640	87	---	---
N.C.	7,451	6,650	6,647	88	90	77
S.C.	3,001	3,510	2,500	82	86	74
Ga.	2,174	1,848	1,540	81	84	79
Ky.	4,883	4,076	3,948	88	91	79
Tenn.	4,172	3,485	2,762	86	91	80
Ala.	493	2,340	1,661	---	---	---
Miss.	414	3,726	1,900	---	---	---
Ark.	1,005	3,260	2,194	---	---	---
La.	1/ 537	1,344	1,182	---	---	---
Okla.	71,001	43,025	76,330	73	90	92
Texas	43,687	33,669	56,608	65	82	90
Mont.	31,786	46,200	58,425	84	82	88
Idaho	19,699	19,904	18,954	90	87	99
Wyo.	4,670	5,456	6,358	85	66	91
Colo.	37,514	32,732	64,020	75	53	95
N.Mex.	2,353	1,732	4,056	74	90	99
Ariz.	735	2,142	4,316	---	---	---
Utah	5,200	3,895	4,807	89	80	93
Nev.	112	136	204	---	---	---
Wash.	57,996	62,271	66,636	86	92	98
Oreg.	21,607	23,458	23,467	90	94	99
Calif.	10,787	6,226	7,958	78	88	92
U. S.	849,604	707,201	963,636	85	84	88

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	30	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	39	14	18	---	---	---
Mass.	104	52	68	---	---	---
R.I.	16	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	107	59	70	---	---	---
N.Y.	4,432	5,877	7,326	2,727	1,634	1,132
N.J.	3,301	5,180	1,392	285	151	177
Pa.	24,512	32,545	20,069	3,442	1,869	1,567
Ohio	81,540	94,254	81,544	6,864	3,174	1,480
Ind.	112,536	148,046	135,978	3,633	1,266	1,780
Ill.	235,603	334,333	291,037	3,925	1,522	1,486
Mich.	30,382	44,315	40,230	7,234	2,503	1,437
Wis.	35,838	60,161	59,301	863	562	399
Minn.	108,716	176,729	165,036	6,071	4,477	3,472
Iowa	304,686	322,301	394,229	446	119	112
Mo.	62,276	86,377	74,461	2,848	1,519	1,512
N.Dak.	3,860	5,668	7,297	53,938	55,847	53,165
S.Dak.	46,014	52,501	78,207	17,837	7,607	16,816
Nebr.	102,376	55,025	148,875	15,644	12,293	20,493
Kans.	21,548	7,658	17,005	30,319	18,627	10,011
Del.	2,389	3,182	904	44	14	10
Md.	6,763	8,915	3,293	347	331	136
Va.	13,351	14,093	5,241	912	651	355
W.Va.	3,220	2,869	2,033	310	231	140
N.C.	26,047	29,072	18,951	991	751	665
S.C.	9,857	6,453	7,589	166	103	105
Ga.	15,623	17,139	16,344	168	76	129
Fla.	1,578	1,529	1,806	---	---	---
Ky.	30,412	37,707	22,494	292	274	204
Tenn.	21,386	19,071	15,702	310	283	192
Ala.	16,050	17,110	15,449	18	18	70
Miss.	14,039	12,801	10,505	46	20	56
Ark.	6,825	5,233	2,952	70	68	49
La.	3,911	3,694	2,169	1/ 19	---	---
Okla.	3,480	835	1,207	3,325	2,078	860
Texas	8,980	4,205	10,530	2,344	924	842
Mont.	71	25	92	31,108	33,054	33,526
Idaho	268	396	925	5,314	3,118	6,776
Wyo.	60	117	284	1,755	1,286	1,530
Colo.	2,338	3,256	7,182	8,448	4,590	8,125
N.Mex.	283	202	336	238	66	78
Ariz.	177	262	346	38	35	43
Utah	32	28	62	1,540	882	1,181
Nev.	---	8	12	96	23	64
Wash.	244	766	768	6,309	2,393	3,813
Oreg.	206	365	527	3,221	1,792	2,009
Calif.	314	522	2,872	1,121	413	249
U. S.	1,365,834	1,620,950	1,672,718	224,608	166,644	176,246

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Oats			Soybeans			Rye		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	1,131	1,267	1,813	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	40	10	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	258	112	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	36	15	23	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	31	15	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	9,554	8,393	12,745	26	28	27	27	37	63
N.J.	407	353	208	103	238	185	20	15	8
Pa.	9,861	10,121	9,987	125	116	82	57	91	55
Ohio	15,663	12,309	11,832	5,312	8,430	7,517	95	89	63
Ind.	15,356	15,750	10,832	7,241	12,338	12,189	121	88	135
Ill.	45,470	40,230	34,332	15,005	33,124	30,441	110	168	122
Mich.	20,092	14,288	16,762	595	1,470	2,077	207	153	121
Wis.	49,697	50,600	61,631	189	567	858	228	132	101
Minn.	81,328	75,412	82,238	5,654	19,440	19,729	438	475	356
Iowa	91,746	63,372	95,591	10,323	19,500	25,407	33	29	86
Mo.	12,152	12,118	14,770	3,410	8,012	6,335	47	75	72
N.Dak.	30,278	27,290	34,039	128	759	1,055	1,468	1,470	1,821
S.Dak.	48,652	33,451	70,762	412	953	982	1,094	682	2,160
Nebr.	21,525	8,106	24,342	256	332	740	411	335	872
Kans.	7,272	5,331	13,334	558	453	468	66	91	591
Del.	43	54	28	231	414	386	7	14	6
Md.	445	594	506	272	310	385	15	11	7
Va.	874	1,004	598	448	874	595	27	18	12
W.Va.	524	348	379	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	1,981	4,133	2,095	841	1,073	1,048	26	28	19
S.C.	1,625	2,380	1,300	260	698	1,020	7	7	3
Ga.	1,181	1,715	883	87	213	196	5	7	10
Fla.	31	32	31	1/ 15	67	83	---	---	---
Ky.	422	428	243	358	748	400	21	13	12
Tenn.	761	1,555	788	337	554	547	17	21	10
Ala.	330	561	270	66	139	171	---	---	---
Miss.	1,161	2,302	1,388	649	1,171	993	---	---	---
Ark.	1,008	1,299	1,154	749	2,309	1,950	---	---	---
La.	260	451	282	57	298	200	---	---	---
Okla.	2,569	1,817	4,678	42	14	51	59	48	261
Texas	4,785	2,684	10,931	---	35	35	29	14	18
Mont.	5,161	3,888	6,166	---	---	---	65	22	88
Idaho	2,459	2,115	2,630	---	---	---	9	10	9
Wyo.	2,002	1,488	2,376	---	---	---	17	20	50
Colo.	2,137	1,503	2,974	---	---	---	56	35	150
N.Mex.	118	43	62	---	---	---	5	7	11
Ariz.	93	90	120	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	709	659	852	---	---	---	11	11	14
Nev.	69	48	46	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,775	2,435	2,892	---	---	---	41	72	294
Oreg.	2,513	2,693	2,695	---	---	---	86	116	134
Calif.	167	95	758	---	---	---	7	11	13
U. S.	495,755	414,957	542,592	53,750	114,677	116,152	4,934	4,415	7,747

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Barley			Flaxseed			Sorghum grain	
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1948-56	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	33	14	10	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	698	545	592	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	145	198	142	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	1,513	1,966	1,905	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	300	567	556	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	181	558	462	---	---	---	40	227
Ill.	293	978	897	---	---	---	67	317
Mich.	1,169	583	769	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	1,705	841	655	33	29	18	---	---
Minn.	9,864	15,534	10,238	2,392	2,288	666	---	---
Iowa	251	148	477	147	50	53	972	4,435
Mo.	661	1,774	1,343	---	---	---	1,077	7,788
N.Dak.	22,797	35,227	35,347	5,127	12,462	4,840	---	---
S.Dak.	9,530	4,036	7,300	1,439	2,038	1,130	513	2,738
Nebr.	2,309	866	4,223	---	---	---	3,236	27,841
Kans.	1,390	1,769	5,298	---	---	---	5,610	27,117
Del.	53	69	38	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	498	739	526	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	638	1,133	622	---	---	---	80	65
W.Va.	89	144	88	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	226	528	356	---	---	---	583	684
S.C.	44	218	179	---	---	---	26	74
Ga.	10	27	24	---	---	---	156	151
Ky.	241	360	291	---	---	---	50	326
Tenn.	153	319	235	---	---	---	221	410
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	171	178
Miss.	21	64	36	---	---	---	70	322
Ark.	26	82	54	---	---	---	261	377
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	10
Okla.	222	389	1,734	---	---	---	986	2,738
Texas	306	232	658	---	---	---	10,557	13,095
Mont.	10,876	16,349	32,836	117	166	138	---	---
Idaho	3,185	3,100	6,260	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,602	1,053	2,486	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	3,851	1,914	9,650	---	---	---	845	4,957
N.Mex.	101	73	67	---	---	---	732	849
Ariz.	473	830	531	---	---	---	302	462
Utah	1,768	1,662	3,506	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	164	152	74	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,200	3,778	5,444	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,961	3,634	3,062	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	4,438	3,060	10,228	---	---	---	599	750
Other States	---	---	---	23	1	---	---	---
U. S.	84,995	105,813	149,199	9,279	17,034	6,845	27,168	96,111

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1958	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harvested acre: 1957	Yield per harvested acre: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
WINTER:						
Florida	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85
California	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175
Total	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	125
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.5	104	117	110
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	60
Total	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	139.5	121.7
LATE SPRING:						
North Carolina	26.6	24.0	25.0	101	100	May 9
South Carolina	11.2	7.6	7.0	80	100	"
Georgia	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	"
Alabama-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	18.5	93	125	"
-Other	12.4	9.4	10.0	46	50	"
Mississippi	11.1	10.0	10.0	39	45	"
Arkansas	15.0	8.6	7.9	49	55	"
Louisiana	11.3	8.6	7.1	41	50	"
Oklahoma	6.3	4.4	4.5	49	50	"
Texas	11.5	8.3	9.0	44	58	"
Arizona	4.6	6.5	9.8	227	265	"
California	65.8	67.0	71.0	259	305	"
Total	197.3	173.7	181.8	135.4	173.3	"

Seasonal group and State	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:			
Florida	1,909	1/ 3,220	1,105
California	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total	3,767	6,790	4,780
EARLY SPRING:			
Florida-Hastings	2,602	1/ 3,770	3,125
-Other	457	1/ 620	605
Texas	164	18	18
Total	3,224	4,408	3,748
LATE SPRING:			
North Carolina	2,687	2,400	May 9
South Carolina	889	760	"
Georgia	183	138	"
Alabama-Baldwin	1,760	2,125	"
-Other	569	470	"
Mississippi	435	450	"
Arkansas	738	473	"
Louisiana	459	430	"
Oklahoma	313	220	"
Texas	500	481	"
Arizona	1,049	1,722	"
California	16,957	20,435	"
Total	26,538	30,104	"

1/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 267; Early Spring-Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida-Other, 78.

PASTURE

State	Condition April 1 Average 1947-56	1957	1958	State	Condition April 1 Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	91	93	95	N.C.	83	89	67
N.H.	95	98	92	S.C.	74	84	60
Vt.	93	94	97	Ga.	75	81	65
Mass.	93	97	96	Fla.	72	71	63
R.I.	92	89	95	Ky.	78	84	66
Conn.	92	96	92	Tenn.	78	84	64
N.Y.	88	91	89	Ala.	72	75	56
N.J.	84	86	81	Miss.	73	71	55
Pa.	85	86	81	Ark.	71	76	63
Ohio	84	86	81	La.	75	74	61
Ind.	84	87	78	Okla.	66	68	82
Ill.	84	84	81	Texas	61	69	85
Mich.	90	89	92	Mont.	81	69	85
Wis.	88	87	89	Idaho	88	92	96
Minn.	88	87	90	Wyo.	78	64	95
Iowa	86	75	89	Colo.	70	53	89
Mo.	76	65	72	N.Mex.	65	59	84
N.Dak.	77	70	81	Ariz.	81	79	97
S.Dak.	82	66	90	Utah	85	76	91
Nebr.	82	59	92	Nev.	85	86	96
Kans.	77	55	87	Wash.	80	84	96
Del.	86	83	64	Oreg.	81	90	94
Md.	83	88	73	Calif.	74	84	94
Va.	81	87	59	U. S.	79	76	83
W.Va.	78	80	69				

PEACHES

State	Condition April 1 Average 1947-56	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.C.	66	2	57	88	89
S.C.	62	1	50	83	83
Ga.	62	1	42	71	85
Fla.	57	15	65	1/	1/
Ala.	56	1	50	78	83
Miss.	54	4	53	47	67
Ark	60	2	79	86	94
La.	58	5	48	80	81
Okla.	48	3	64	77	84
Texas	47	4	43	64	82
10 States	60	2	53	78	85

1/ Estimates discontinued.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	41,807	38,370	35,900	24,300
Navel and Misc. 2/	15,491	15,170	15,400	9,300
Valencia	26,316	23,200	20,500	15,000
Fla., all	71,770	91,000	93,000	84,000
Temple	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,500
Other early and Midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	51,500
Valencia	31,400	39,500	38,700	31,000
Texas, all	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Early and Midseason 2/	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencia	776	450	400	600
Ariz., all	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,380
Navel and Misc. 2/	502	440	500	530
Valencia	514	710	790	850
La., all 2/	225	195	115	205
5 States 3/	117,154	132,315	131,905	112,085
Total Early and Midseason 4/	58,147	68,455	71,515	64,635
Total Valencia	59,006	63,860	60,390	47,450
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,710	4,700	4,800	2,300
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 3/	121,864	137,015	136,705	114,385
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	33,320	38,300	37,400	31,000
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	17,500
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500
Texas, all	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Ariz., all	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,500
Calif., all	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,400
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	900
Other areas	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,500
4 States 3/	46,456	45,380	44,780	39,900
LEMONS:				
Calif. 3/	13,026	13,250	16,200	15,600
LIMES:				
Fla. 3/	281	400	400	350
April 1 forecast of 1958 Florida limes				200

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida Limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States; oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons 79 lb; Florida limes 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ April 1, av. 1947-56	April 1, 1957	April 1, 1958	Percent of milk cows milked April 1, av. 1947-56	April 1, 1957	April 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	16.4	20.7	22.1	77.2	82.0	81.2
N.H.	19.6	23.1	23.5	81.2	83.0	81.2
Vt.	19.5	21.8	23.1	82.2	84.3	85.0
Mass.	20.4	23.5	25.1	81.6	83.4	82.9
Conn.	20.8	25.5	26.4	82.4	85.1	86.0
N.Y.	23.3	24.2	26.1	80.1	81.1	82.9
N.J.	23.2	24.3	27.0	82.1	81.5	84.6
Pa.	21.8	23.3	24.6	80.9	81.5	82.8
N.Atl.	21.87	23.58	25.12	80.8	81.8	83.2
Ohio	19.0	23.0	24.0	75.2	80.6	83.2
Ind.	17.5	20.6	20.2	72.5	77.3	76.7
Ill.	18.9	22.7	22.7	71.1	75.8	76.1
Mich.	21.7	23.9	24.4	80.7	83.1	83.9
Wis.	22.1	25.0	25.8	80.0	82.7	83.5
E.N.Cent.	20.67	23.86	24.43	77.2	81.0	81.8
Minn.	23.2	26.4	27.0	80.0	85.1	86.4
Iowa	18.8	22.9	23.2	70.3	76.7	77.4
Mo.	12.9	14.2	13.8	62.5	62.8	65.2
N.Dak.	16.8	19.5	20.7	65.8	67.1	69.6
S.Dak.	14.9	17.2	19.2	62.5	65.9	68.0
Nebr.	17.8	19.9	19.1	70.0	71.4	71.3
Kans.	17.2	20.2	19.1	69.6	73.9	73.6
W.N.Cent.	18.16	21.08	21.19	70.3	74.1	75.2
Md.	18.6	21.2	21.0	76.4	78.5	80.4
Va.	15.0	18.6	19.3	66.8	71.8	73.4
W.Va.	11.4	14.1	14.5	62.9	66.5	67.9
N.C.	13.7	17.5	16.6	69.3	76.6	74.2
S.C.	12.4	16.0	13.9	67.0	73.0	70.0
Ga.	10.6	13.3	12.4	59.7	62.8	62.4
S.Atl.	13.65	16.88	18.07	66.4	71.1	76.6
Ky.	12.1	14.4	14.8	62.0	65.3	65.0
Tenn.	11.7	14.2	12.9	64.6	67.9	69.1
Ala.	9.5	11.0	9.3	57.5	60.1	55.0
Miss.	8.5	8.9	9.0	56.6	57.4	58.2
Ark.	9.1	11.2	11.0	52.9	57.8	59.3
La.	8.0	9.4	9.0	44.1	55.2	58.2
Okla.	12.0	15.7	14.7	59.0	66.6	63.7
Texas	9.8	11.3	11.5	55.1	52.3	54.6
S.Cent.	10.69	12.96	12.82	58.3	62.0	62.0
Mont.	16.1	18.1	18.4	64.2	65.0	66.4
Idaho	20.5	22.2	22.4	75.6	77.9	77.9
Wyo.	17.7	17.5	19.4	67.0	66.4	68.5
Colo.	18.3	19.6	19.9	70.7	75.7	72.1
Utah	20.8	22.4	24.5	77.0	76.9	80.1
Wash.	20.0	22.5	22.0	78.0	81.2	81.2
Oreg.	17.6	19.0	20.9	71.6	72.8	74.0
Calif.	22.4	26.2	25.6	78.0	81.4	81.6
West.	19.82	22.62	22.66	74.6	78.2	78.6
U.S.	17.63	20.43	20.95	71.3	74.9	76.2

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.
2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, APRIL 1, 1958 1/

State and division	April 1, av. 1947-56	April 1, 1956	April 1, 1957	April 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	6.4	7.2	7.5	7.8
New Hampshire	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.7
Vermont	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.3
Massachusetts	6.6	6.9	7.1	8.0
Connecticut	6.9	7.9	8.2	8.4
New York	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5
New Jersey	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.9
Pennsylvania	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8
North Atlantic	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.4
Ohio	7.0	7.6	8.4	8.7
Indiana	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
Illinois	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.9
Michigan	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.1
Wisconsin	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.1
East North Central	7.0	7.4	7.9	8.1
Minnesota	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.5
Iowa	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5
Missouri	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.7
North Dakota	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.6
South Dakota	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.5
Nebraska	6.2	5.7	6.3	6.6
Kansas	6.1	7.0	7.8	7.7
West North Central	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.6
Maryland	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.2
Virginia	5.7	5.9	6.8	7.0
West Virginia	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.2
North Carolina	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.0
South Carolina	4.2	5.5	6.5	6.6
Georgia	4.6	5.6	5.5	6.5
South Atlantic	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.7
Kentucky	5.8	6.5	6.4	7.4
Tennessee	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9
Alabama	4.9	6.2	6.0	6.5
Mississippi	3.8	4.7	5.0	6.2
Arkansas	4.2	5.7	5.6	5.9
Louisiana	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.8
Oklahoma	4.8	5.5	6.6	5.9
Texas	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.5
South Central	4.7	5.6	5.5	6.1
Montana	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8
Idaho	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.2
Wyoming	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.7
Colorado	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.1
Utah	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.5
Washington	6.2	7.5	6.6	6.9
Oregon	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.2
California	5.1	5.1	5.5	6.0
Western	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.0
United States	6.21	6.72	6.99	7.34

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during March		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During March		Total eggs produced Jan.-March incl.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,282	3,141	1,804	1,739	59	55	174	167
N.H.	2,288	2,174	1,795	1,711	41	37	123	111
Vt.	934	846	1,910	1,860	18	16	53	46
Mass.	3,554	3,414	1,916	1,835	68	63	197	187
R.I.	403	388	1,823	1,841	7	7	22	21
Conn.	3,300	3,040	1,829	1,817	60	55	179	169
N.Y.	9,329	8,768	1,810	1,755	169	154	496	454
N.J.	13,022	12,588	1,761	1,600	229	201	630	574
Pa.	17,757	17,176	1,879	1,767	334	303	956	896
N.Atl.	53,869	51,535	1,829	1,729	985	891	2,830	2,625
Ohio	12,316	11,438	1,854	1,748	228	200	645	583
Ind.	11,452	12,284	1,916	1,841	219	226	627	660
Ill.	16,700	15,050	1,854	1,773	310	267	839	759
Mich.	8,530	8,272	1,755	1,730	150	143	436	423
Wis.	11,850	11,752	1,872	1,814	222	213	638	627
E.N.Cent.	60,848	58,796	1,855	1,784	1,129	1,049	3,185	3,052
Minn.	20,754	19,446	1,891	1,908	392	371	1,155	1,098
Iowa	25,176	24,050	1,996	1,959	503	471	1,406	1,360
Mo.	11,438	11,027	1,879	1,736	215	191	546	509
N.Dak.	3,202	3,018	1,767	1,767	57	53	153	147
S.Dak.	7,418	7,381	1,919	1,897	142	140	385	399
Nebr.	10,166	9,528	1,978	1,922	201	183	539	513
Kans.	9,140	8,784	1,947	1,891	178	166	470	451
W.N.Cent.	87,294	83,234	1,934	1,892	1,688	1,575	4,654	4,477
Del.	666	669	1,795	1,668	12	11	32	32
Md.	2,300	2,166	1,829	1,634	42	35	113	100
Va.	4,790	4,264	1,786	1,668	86	71	229	199
W.Va.	2,192	2,124	1,795	1,581	39	34	100	88
N.C.	9,231	9,444	1,854	1,736	171	164	455	445
S.C.	3,166	2,964	1,739	1,668	55	49	148	134
Ga.	6,662	6,580	1,885	1,748	126	115	344	324
Fla.	2,739	3,263	1,891	1,841	52	60	149	165
S.Atl.	31,746	31,474	1,836	1,713	583	539	1,570	1,487
Ky.	6,622	5,890	1,786	1,562	118	92	295	242
Tenn.	6,128	5,533	1,711	1,538	105	85	262	218
Ala.	4,566	4,858	1,727	1,674	79	81	216	220
Miss.	3,904	3,700	1,674	1,534	65	57	170	149
Ark.	3,663	3,592	1,755	1,612	64	58	156	146
La.	2,459	2,313	1,668	1,587	41	37	101	92
Okla.	4,816	4,229	1,860	1,770	90	75	229	202
Texas	12,911	12,101	1,792	1,804	231	218	610	571
S.Cent.	45,069	42,216	1,760	1,665	793	703	2,039	1,840
Mont.	1,270	1,258	1,758	1,817	22	23	61	66
Idaho	1,460	1,449	1,934	1,931	28	28	80	80
Wyo.	379	351	1,894	1,810	7	6	18	18
Colo.	1,725	1,548	1,829	1,779	32	28	85	76
N.Mex.	590	600	1,764	1,848	10	11	28	28
Ariz.	464	478	1,789	1,894	8	9	23	25
Utah	1,840	1,830	1,736	1,782	32	33	88	89
Nev.	116	105	1,736	1,736	2	2	6	4
Wash.	4,272	4,564	1,876	1,947	80	89	234	256
Oreg.	2,987	2,860	1,916	1,934	57	55	162	161
Calif.	20,294	21,290	1,938	1,947	393	415	1,089	1,176
West.	35,397	36,333	1,896	1,924	671	699	1,874	1,979
U.S.	314,223	303,588	1,861	1,797	5,849	5,456	16,152	15,460

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